

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

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REPORT OF OFFICERS.

Present Standing of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DOINGS OF THE OPENING DAY.

Commander-in-Chief Venzey's Address. Adjutant General Goulding's Report Shows the Present Condition of the Order—Washington Secures the Next Encampment.

Detroit, Aug. 6.—Pleasure gave way to business yesterday with those comrades of the Grand Army who are delegates to the national encampment, and while the veterans upon whose shoulders there is no official care were enjoying themselves at brigade and regimental reunions, picnics and river rides, the men who make and unmake the laws of the order were gathered in Beecher's hall, with big sentries guarding each of the doors.

All that art and cultured taste could do to make the building attractive had been exerted in the decorations which adorned the interior in emblematic order.

Every state and territory in the Union, not even excepting far-off Alaska, was represented and the roll showed the fullest attendance of delegates in the history of the organization.

Commander Venzey's Speech.

The opening address of the commander-in-chief was listened to in rapt attention by the assembled veterans. He spoke as follows:

COMRADES: This is the silver anniversary of a birth, not of a wedding. The wedding occurred when the bridegrooms, the youth of the land, enlisted in its defense. Abraham Lincoln celebrated the marriage nuptials. Columbia was the bride. Her vesture was the nation's flag. The pledge to establish that flag over the domain of secession was the pledge of her hand. When the pledge was grandly redeemed through bloody strife, suffering and death, and after the victors had placed on the brow of the bride a new diadem, whose gems were honor, valor, fame, liberty untainted with slavery, a country re-united and free, the fruit of that marriage was the Grand Army of the Republic, an offspring worthy of its royal parentage.

The man must be blind indeed who has failed to see in recent years, as time has impelled our column toward the river which all mankind must cross, that the G. A. R. as it has become better known has been marching constantly to a higher place in the estimation of the people generally, as well as of the veterans of war; that the latter are seeking membership in great numbers; that the spirit of true comradeship is taking a deeper hold in the hearts of comrades, and that time has not diminished, but has quickened, their pride of service; not quenched, but intensified, the ardor of their love for the flag and for all it represents; not dulled, but enlivened, the soldierly spirit which they exhibited in the old heroic days.

After referring pathetically to the death during the past year of Sherman, Porter, Hamlin, Devins, Tobin and other honored members of the order, the commander-in-chief continued:

The present administration has encountered the same disturbances in the department of Louisiana and Mississippi that troubled my predecessors. From various sources of information that have been accessible to me, I believe that a large majority of both white and colored comrades in the departments of Louisiana and Mississippi are strong in the conviction that it would be for the best interests of all individually, and of their posts and of the order, to have a separate department in Louisiana and some of the other gulf states made up of such posts as may apply to come into it, and having concurrent jurisdiction with the department already established in such states; concurrent in respect to the chartering and mustering of posts, but each department having exclusive jurisdiction over the posts it may receive.

My best judgment, after a year of painstaking investigation, is that it would be wise to confer on my successor the authority to create such a department. He may either find it necessary or think it best to exercise the power conferred.

The commander-in-chief advises that the executive officers refrain from indorsing appeals for contributions for any purpose, however worthy, except those expressly named in the objects of the order. Veterans are too apt to be influenced strongly by such indorsements.

It is recommended that congress be appealed to provide for the maintenance of the Mount McGregor cottage. The G. A. R. has been paying the expenses because no one else assumed them.

The argument in favor of service-pension legislation has been urged upon congress without avail, but under the disability pension bill about 1,000 pensions are being allowed per day, and will be until the docket of applications shall be cleared. The number who thought the bill too liberal is diminishing as the act becomes better understood.

The commander-in-chief recommends that the legislation giving preference in the civil service to discharged soldiers be amended so as to recognize the idea of service apart from discharge or disability.

Comrades, our order has reached high water mark neither in numbers, nor in glory, nor in power. In cultivating fraternity and charity it works on the same lines with some other organizations. But there is another basic principle of our order which, in a sense at least, is peculiar to it—it is the broad principle of loyalty.

Here we provoke criticism on the ground that there is no disloyalty now. True, no class nor section is engaged in disloyal acts; but, as is well known, there are men here and there throughout the land who adhere to the pernicious doctrine that secession by a state is a right, and therefore resistance to attempted coercion is not disloyalty or rebellion. The iron heel of

Andrew Jackson crushed the first threats of overt action based upon this doctrine. When, in the next instance the threat was carried into effect, it required the scourge of war and rivers of blood to suppress it.

A third effort is not likely to appear again in the south, because it is not conceivable how the interests of that section can be so advantageously situated as they are within the Union, but the doctrine permeates the political literature of the country. The seed took deep root in the disciples of Calhoun and others who labored to plant it. As our country extends its borders and sections become antagonistic in interest, who can say that another effort may not be made somewhere?

So long as the danger exists, however remotely, the work of the G. A. R. is not finished. No other organization since the war has done so much for the country, especially in laying the foundations of future security as has the G. A. R. It appears to every loyal hand that drew blade or cartridge a musket. Therefore, no Union soldier has done his full duty as a citizen unless he has given the order the benefit of his comradeship in it.

In closing, I desire to renew the expression of gratitude which I made a year ago, for the great honor you conferred upon me.

Having intended to wrong no one, and having received no affront from any one, I say to one and all, from the deepest recesses of my heart, I thank you, and God bless you.

The Adjutant General's Report.

Adjutant General J. H. Goulding's annual report for the year ending June 30, shows that there are in the order forty-five departments with 7,409 posts, and 398,067 comrades in good standing. The sum expended in charity during the year was \$333,699, against \$217,957 the previous year. There have been 5,530 deaths this year, against 5,479 in 1890. The total apparent membership is 44,307. Suspensions, delinquencies and transfers bring the number down to 398,067.

The adjutant general believes that if departments select the best men for adjutants and quartermasters and adopt longer tenures of office, the order can be greatly strengthened and the membership raised to 600,000 or 700,000 within five years as there are over 1,200,000 old soldiers now living.

It is recommended that national encampments be held not earlier in the year than Aug. 20 to allow more time for making up the national reports after department reports are received.

Quartermaster's Report.

In his annual report Quartermaster John Taylor gave the receipts for the fiscal year as \$39,100; expenditures, \$37,298, balance, \$1,804. The assets of the organization he gave as \$24,711. The posts, he said, as a general rule, were prompt in meeting their obligations, and the financial future of the order was apparently a bright one.

Report of the Inspector General.

Inspector General J. W. Burstin, in his report, complained of inadequate facilities afforded his department to perform its duties because of the changes in the dates for inspection constantly made by the national encampment. He had been able to secure reports of inspection from only a portion of the posts, but such as have been inspected were in good condition.

Surgeon General's Report.

B. F. Stevenson, surgeon general, reported the number of deaths in the order, as far as reported, during the year to be 3,157, among them being those eminent comrades William Tecumseh Sherman, Admiral David D. Porter and Generals Charles Devans, E. F. Noyes, John W. Fuller, John McFeill.

In regard to the pension list Dr. Stevenson read a letter from Commissioner Raun giving the number of pensioners now upon the rolls and the amount paid by the government pensions during the present fiscal year. Summarized it is:

Pensioners on the rolls May 31, 1891; Army invalids, 415,615; widows, 105,759; navy invalids, 5,439; widows, 233.

Act of June 27, 1890: Army invalids, 56,417; widows, 8,114; navy invalids, 3,885; widows, 1,118.

Mexican war: Survivors, 16,350; widows, 6,940.

War of 1812: Survivors, 295; widows, 7,733.

Total, 630,394.

Judge Advocate General.

The report of Judge Advocate General Lochren contains a number of decisions affecting the order, the most important of which pertain to eligibility to membership. In the opinion of Judge Lochren compulsory muster into the Confederate army will not alone render one ineligible to membership in the G. A. R. if, before having performed military service of any kind, he escaped and joined the Union army. Military service of any kind as a Confederate soldier, though compulsory will disqualify.

Among those declared ineligible to membership are members of companies called into service by United States general officers on emergencies, and dismissed when the emergency passed; chaplains of regiments who were never mustered in or discharged from the service, hospital nurses and lieutenants of the United States revenue marine service. A member dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, in order to be reinstated must pay the arrears due his former post, and be elected and pay admission fee as a recruit.

Honorable discharge removes the apparent stain of reported desertion. Department commanders, in the opinion of the judge, may establish new posts in their discretion, and adjoining posts cannot exceed their exercise of this discretion.

After these reports a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Washington, D. C. Secures the Next National Encampment.

When the encampment reassembled in the afternoon, after the noon recess, it was generally thought that Washington

had a cinch on the location for next year's encampment. Her supporters had been betting all the morning that not one-third of the delegates would favor the capital of Nebraska, which was the only rival in the field. In fact they gave it out that even the formality of a ballot would probably be dispensed with. They did not depend entirely upon the oratory of their advocates. Their invitation took the form of an immense silver plate with statues of Thomas and Farragut on the sides, vignettes of the Capitol, Mount Vernon and Arlington around the border and the invitation exquisitely engraved in the center. The affair was enclosed in a casket of satin and Russian leather locked with a key of solid gold.

The western men depended solely upon arguments and the eloquence of their advocate. Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, set the ball rolling in behalf of Lincoln and urged that the gathering should be held for once at least at a point that was easy of access to the tens of thousands of veterans in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and the west generally.

Governor Thayer, Post Commander Rae, of Minnesota, and Conrade Campbell, of Kansas, also spoke earnestly, and at length in behalf of Nebraska's capital.

Gen. Burdette and W. P. Kies, of Washington, led the oratorical batteries in behalf of the National capital, Corporal Tanner dwelt upon its advantages and Edgar Alien, of Virginia, came to its rescue on behalf of the south.

While the speech-making was in progress the Pennsylvania delegation, which early in the day had been scheduled as solid for Washington, asked leave to retire for consultation. This filled the Washington people with alarm and they redoubled their button-holing of the delegates on the floor of the hall. Confusion reigned supreme, the noise of the gavel was drowned in the roar of voices, intermingled with which were sounds of warm disputing.

When the Pennsylvania delegation filed in again it was with the announcement that they had voted 25 to 19 in favor of Lincoln and that it had been decided to enforce the unit rule in favor of the will of the majority. Amid a scene of excitement unparalleled in the history of encampments the roll was called, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and other large delegations voted for Lincoln, and when the last state had been called the tally sheets apparently showed a majority for Lincoln. Paul Vandervoort jumped upon a chair and shouted, "The day is ours."

Thereupon President Oakley, of the Lincoln board of trade, and a number of others tore off to the telegraph office to spread the good tidings. Meanwhile, the apparently defeated delegates had been clamoring for verification of the vote, and when this was done it was found that the thirty-six votes of New York had gotten into the wrong column, and the corrected vote stood, Washington, 366; Lincoln, 339.

When the corrected count was announced the western men were for the moment stunned, while the supporters of Washington yelled themselves hoarse. In the midst of the confusion an adjournment was taken.

The Color Question.

Today the colored question will come up for action and a warm time is certain. A good many of the delegations caucused last night to interchange views. Renewed opposition is being manifested toward the proposition to authorize the creation of a new provisional department for colored comrades only. Leading

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1891.

THE successors of the State officers chosen this week will not be elected till November, 1891.

THERE will be no more August elections in Kentucky. All elections will hereafter be held in November.

BROWN County rolled up a majority of 1,700 for the new Constitution, notwithstanding the opposition of the Kentucky Democrat of Catlettsburg.

THE Democratic farmers who were elected to the Legislature this week are Democrats, and it is safe to say that nine out of every ten of them regard the Alliance and third partyism with no favor whatever.

THE Democrats of the Fleming-Bath-Rowan-Carter Senatorial district were victorious this week. Complete returns show that Allen received 337 votes and Dr. Huff 327, making Allen's majority 10. Huff represented the district in the last General Assembly.

HONOR to whom honor is due. No paper in the State is entitled to more credit than the Louisville Post for the magnificent majority in favor of the new Constitution. It fought the opponents in their stronghold, and the 12,000 majority for the new instrument, in Louisville, shows how well the Post fought.

HERE'S a sample of the brilliant (?) utterances of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette's new paragraph:

"Kentucky had a surplus of 40,000,000 gallons of whisky. It also had a Democratic victory last Monday. Where is that whisky surplus now?"

Just where it was before the election.

STATESMAN TAUBENECK said, a week before the election, that the People's party would poll 40,000 votes in Kentucky. They got about 10,000. He now says they hold the balance of power in the Kentucky Legislature. This talk is about as ridiculous as many of his other statements. If he continues at this rate he will be put down as an ignoramus.

THERE is nothing at all unreasonable in the petition of the C. and O. for permission to run trains through this city at a speed of twelve miles an hour, and the council should grant it. If any property on Front street has ever been injured by trains it was done when they passed through at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Let the matter be viewed in the right light and the petition will be granted.

THE papers who are prating so loudly about "the victory of the People's party" in Kentucky are simply displaying their ignorance. The People's party managers made big brags before the election that they would poll all the way from 40,000 to 100,000 votes. The official returns may give them 10,000, and they elected eight or ten members of the Legislature. And yet some papers are calling this a victory. The party of the people—the Democratic party—is the party that won the victory. And it will always win in Kentucky.

IS the Bracken-Pendleton-Grant Senatorial district complete, but unofficial, returns give Bradford, Democrat, a majority of 40 in Bracken County and 280 in Grant. Daum, Republican, gets 390 majority in Pendleton, electing him by 70 votes. He is the first Republican elected Senator in the district for thirty years, but he owes his victory entirely to dissensions in the ranks of the Democrats. The result seems to indicate beyond a doubt that Bradford was the choice of the Bracken Democrats. Our friend Weldon, of the Augusta Vindictor, made a poor showing, and lacks a vindication at the hands of the people. Had the Democrats of the district united on one man, the Republicans would have met the fate they had met for thirty years.

JUST listen how the Lexington Leader talks. It says: "The Democratic friends of the Constitution should remember that but for the unequivocal endorsement of the Republican State Convention and the earnest support of the Republican leaders on the stump the new instrument would have been beaten out of sight."

This is all bosh, and is on a par with what the Louisville Commercial says. The Republicans of Kentucky wanted to get on the winning side once in their life, and knowing how overwhelming the sentiment was in favor of the new Constitution, they went to work and endorsed it, even though it had been framed by the Democrats. We think there never was any doubt of the ratification of the new instrument from the very day it was submitted.

BROWN'S PLURALITY.

It Will Be a Little Over 25,000—Returns From All but Twenty Counties.

The Courier-Journal to-day has returns from all but twenty counties.

The total plurality for Brown in the counties heard from amounts to \$4,737. The Republican pluralities sum up \$8,565, leaving Mr. Brown's total at 25,881.

In the Buckner-Bradley contest, the twenty counties yet to be heard from gave the Republican ticket a net plurality of only 766. Should these show corresponding results this time the Democratic plurality will amount to 25,115.

The probability is that the Republicans will continue to show losses. The Democrats have, so far, made gains in every mountain county, and, in all likelihood, will continue to do so. It is altogether likely, therefore, that the Democratic State ticket will have a plurality of more than 25,000.

Railway News.

George Stevens, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, has been disposed to be boastful of the cost of operating the road as compared with its gross earnings. The returns for June justify him in this, as the net earnings for the same mileage, for June, 1891, were \$110,102 in excess of those of June, 1890.

The monthly record of railway accidents in the United States, published in the Railroad Gazette, shows that in June there were 167 accidents in which sixty persons were killed and 237 injured. Of those killed five were passengers and fifty employees; of those injured 107 were passengers and 130 employees. Fifty of the accidents were the result of collisions and 109 were derailments.

A QUEER RESULT.

An Odd Fact About the Numerals Three and Seven.

[Boston Transcript.]

Mr. John W. Kirk, the white-haired veteran who was with Morse when the first working telegraph line was stretched, and who stood beside the great inventor when the first message was transmitted from Annapolis Junction to Washington, has made during his life a great many interesting calculations in numbers. The two most remarkable numbers in the world are 3 and 7.

"The number seven," says Mr. Kirk, "the Arabians got from India, and all following have taken it from the Arabians. It is conspicuous in Biblical lore, being mentioned over 300 times in the scriptures, either alone or compounded with other words. It seems a favorite numeral with the divine mind, outside as well as inside the Bible, as nature demonstrates in many ways, and all the other numerals bow to it. There is also another divine favorite, the number three, the trinity. This is brought out by a combination of figures that is somewhat remarkable. It is the six figures, 142,557.

"Multiply this by 2, the answer is 285,714.

"Multiply this by 3, the answer is 428,571.

"Multiply this by 4, the answer is 517,528.

"Multiply this by 5, the answer is 714,285.

"Multiply this by 6, the answer is 857,142.

"Each answer contains the same figures as the original sum, and no others, and three of the figures of the sum remain together in each answer, thus showing that figures preserve the trinity.

"Thus 285 appears in the first and second numbers, 571 in the second and third, 428 in the third and fourth, and 142 in the fourth and fifth.

"It is also interesting to note that taking out of any two of these sums the group of three common to both, the other three, read in the usual order, from left to right, will also be in the same order in both sums.

"Take the first and second sums, for example. The group of 285 is common to both. Having read 285 out of the second sum, read right along and bring in the first figure of the thousands last. It will read 714. All the others will read in the same way.

"Again, note that the two groups of three in the first sum are the same as the two groups of three in the fourth reversed in order, and that the same thing is true of the second and third. The last multiplication has its groups of threes the same as those of the original number, reversed again.

"Examine these results again, and you will see that in these calculations all the numerals have appeared save the 9. Now, multiply the original sum by the mighty 7—the divine favorite of the Bible and of creation—and behold the answer. The last of the numerals, and that one only in groups of three—again the trinity!

142,857

7

999,999

"No other combination of numbers will produce the same results. Does not this show the imperial multipotent number 7 and its divinity?"

The Best Remedy for Cholera Morbus.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.]

Some weeks ago a Leader man went into a drug store and asked: "What is the best remedy for cholera morbus?" He was told: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." The medicine was purchased, and worked like a charm. It proved to be very effective, and since we found by experience in our own household that this particular remedy was of real value, we have not hesitated to speak of its merits as occasion offered. For sale by Power & Reynolds.

A PLACE OF SUICIDES.

BEAUTIFUL LOOKOUT HILL, MADE FAMOUS BY WASHINGTON.

A Spot in Brooklyn's Magnificent Park Where Despondent People Go to Commit Suicide—Memories That Cluster About the Neighborhood.

Most New Yorkers know very little of Lookout hill in Prospect park, Brooklyn, except that they occasionally see some mention of it in the newspapers. One Brooklynite who was asked for information about it the other day described it as a place where "fools from New York go to commit suicide sometimes."

This description of Lookout hill is hardly a fair one. It is true, however, that for some reason men who want to commit suicide do somehow manage very frequently to drift out to this part of Brooklyn's big park to carry out their intentions. But they don't all of them go from New York. There have been two suicides there by Brooklynites. The two that preceded these, however, were men from New York, and of the many prior to these Brooklyn may be charged with the most of them.

One stormy, snowy day a well dressed young man hired a cab in this city and was driven rapidly over the bridge to Brooklyn and out to Prospect park. When the cab reached the city line the young man got out and sent it back to New York. Then he went into a saloon near by. He left the saloon, entered the park, walked through the driving snow to the summit of Lookout hill and there shot himself.

A policeman heard the shot, and found the body of the suicide still warm, but he was dead. He had evidently intended that there should be nothing cheap or vulgar about the affair, for even the revolver used by him was of the most expensive pattern and make and had been bought new for the purpose. He was identified as a Columbia college student belonging to a New York family of excellent standing.

REMARKABLE IDENTIFICATION.

The suicide before this was also that of a New York man, and it attracted some little attention at the time by reason of the fact that there was a mix up about the identification of the body. This had lain on the hill so long before it was found that it could be identified only by the clothes on it and by the formation of the body. It was formally identified at the Brooklyn morgue the morning it was found as the body of a New York printer, who had, through despondency, taken his life.

This identification was made by two members of Typographical Union No. 6, who had known the man. Later that day the body was again identified as that of a barber doing business on Third avenue in this city, and this identification was finally found to be correct.

The most curious thing about this case was the physical likeness of the printer and the barber. The barber was deformed—that is, he had a club foot. The same was true of the printer, and it was the left foot that was deformed, as was the case with the barber. They were physically alike otherwise. Then the printer's friends identified the clothing, the shoes and the hat and even a knife that was in the pocket of the suicide.

But the printer wasn't dead. The writer knows that, for he reported the first identification for an afternoon paper; the second was made too late for notice that day, and in about a week afterward the printer brought suit against that paper for \$20,000 damages for saying that he committed suicide. He didn't get the \$20,000, but he did prove to the satisfaction of all that he was very much alive.

A HISTORIC PLACE.

But there have been any number of suicides on Lookout hill. Brooklynites are inclined to object to the use that is made of this picturesquely spot, and as for the Prospect park police, they more than object. They constantly patrol the neighborhood of the hill, and any lounging about there is sure to have a very careful eye kept upon him by the bluecoated guardians of the park.

Lookout hill is one of Prospect park's pictur-esque and historical spots. It is a high hill looking out over the big lake and the boulevard, and is heavily wooded. As a point from which to view the surrounding country it is unsurpassed. From its brow you can see for miles in all directions. Coney Island, Manhattan beach, and even Far Rockaway, are visible to the naked eye. Flatbush and other towns nestling down among the trees, and the farms stretching out over the level country, present a fine scene at this season.

General Washington used this very hill to make observations from when he was holding Brooklyn and watching for the expected landing of Sir Henry Clinton on Long Island. It was from here that the American generals watched Clinton's movements when preparing for the disastrous battle of Long Island that resulted in the retreat of Washington to the heights above the Harlem and gave New York city into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton.

The tide of battle swept all around the hill and in the green field below it good blood stained the sward.

But times have changed. Battles are still fought in the field below Lookout hill—the sham battles of the Brooklyn militia. And the hill itself is no longer visited by great generals. Those who like to commit suicide go there instead. —New York Recorder.

Persons will find that they can write easily and legibly while traveling on a railroad train if they will use a pillow as a table to rest their paper on.

Ruggles' Camp Meeting.

Correspondence of the BULLETIN.

RUGGLES' CAMP GROUNDS, August 5, 1891.

Your correspondent was absent from the camp grounds on Monday and Tuesday, hence no report on those days.

Rev. C. W. Sutton, of Augusta, preached at the 6 o'clock service last night from Matthew, sixth chapter: "Behold the fowls of the air, &c." It has been frequently mentioned to me that it was one of the best sermons that has been preached.

At 6 o'clock we had our morning prayer meeting, and at 9 o'clock the Lord's Supper was administered. Rev. Taubert gave us a short discourse on the meaning of the Lord's Supper. His remarks were clear and to the point, so that all could understand the nature and meaning of this precious sacrament.

There have been no additions as yet, but there were two persons arose for prayers, and the meetings are warm and spirited, and we all look for good results from this our seventeenth camp meeting.

The new arrivals are Rev. Harris, Rev. Sutton, Rev. Jones, Rev. Purcell, Harry L. Walsh and the popular and smiling Lal Ballenger, of the Red Corner Clothing House. He says he was captivated by Ruggles' Camp Grounds at first sight, and sent for his family at once.

The Board of Directors met this morning to elect directors for the ensuing year. They elected the old board, consisting of L. M. Lane, Captain Kelley, Thomas Ruggles and M. A. Wallingford.

The gates of the camp grounds were opened free to all Monday, and I think will be so until Saturday.

An amusing incident occurred this evening. Some man drove into camp with an old mule and wagon which looked as if it had been made in Noah's time. As soon as the man was out of sight the youngsters piled into the rig, to the amusement of everybody. The team was a ridiculous looking affair.

The Result in Lewis County.

The official count of the returns from the election in Lewis County shows the following: For the Constitution 2,145, against the Constitution 361. Majority 1,784.

For Governor: Wood, (R.), 1,233, Brown, (D.), 835, Erwin, (A.), 504. Wood's plurality 398.

For Representative: Geo. T. Halbert, (D.), 10,51, J. W. Boyd, (A.), 885. Halbert's plurality 166.

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The suicide before this was also that of a New York man, and it attracted some little attention at the time by reason of the fact that there was a mix up about the identification of the body. This had lain on the hill so long before it was found that it could be identified only by the clothes on it and by the formation of the body. It was formally identified at the Brooklyn morgue the morning it was found as the body of a New York printer, who had, through despondency, taken his life.

This identification was made by two members of Typographical Union No. 6, who had known the man. Later that day the body was again identified as that of a barber doing business on Third avenue in this city, and this identification was finally found to be correct.

The most curious thing about this case was the physical likeness of the printer and the barber. The barber was deformed—that is, he had a club foot. The same was true of the printer, and it was the left foot that was deformed, as was the case with the barber. They were physically alike otherwise. Then the printer's friends identified the clothing, the shoes and the hat and even a knife that was in the pocket of the suicide.

But the printer wasn't dead. The writer knows that, for he reported the first identification for an afternoon paper; the second was made too late for notice that day, and in about a week afterward the printer brought suit against that paper for \$20,000 damages for saying that he committed suicide. He didn't get the \$20,000, but he did prove to the satisfaction of all that he was very much alive.

A HISTORIC PLACE.

But there have been any number of suicides on Lookout hill. Brooklynites are inclined to object to the use that is made of this picturesquely spot, and as for the Prospect park police, they more than object. They constantly patrol the neighborhood of the hill, and any lounging about there is sure to have a very careful eye kept upon him by the bluecoated guardians of the park.

Lookout hill is one of Prospect park's pictur-esque and historical spots. It is a high hill looking out over the big lake and the boulevard, and is heavily wooded. As a point from which to view the surrounding country it is unsurpassed. From its brow you can see for miles in all directions. Coney Island, Manhattan beach, and even Far Rockaway, are visible to the naked eye. Flatbush and other towns nestling down among the trees, and the farms stretching out over the level country, present a fine scene at this season.

General Washington used this very hill to make observations from when he was holding Brooklyn and watching for the expected landing of Sir Henry Clinton on Long Island. It was from here that the American generals watched Clinton's movements when preparing for the disastrous battle of Long Island that resulted in the retreat of Washington to the heights above the Harlem and gave New York city into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton.

The tide of battle swept all around the hill and in the green field below it good blood stained the sward.

But times have changed. Battles are still fought in the field below Lookout hill—the sham battles of the Brooklyn militia. And the hill itself is no longer visited by great generals. Those who like to commit suicide go there instead. —New York Recorder.

The Best Remedy for Cholera Morbus.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.]

Some weeks ago a Leader man went into a drug store and asked: "What is the best remedy for cholera morbus?" He was told: "

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Several Serious Accidents on Different Roads.

DASTARDLY WORK IN MICHIGAN.

A Passenger Train Thrown Over a Thirty Foot Embankment by Wreckers, Near Kalamazoo—An Excursion and Mail Train in Collision on the Central Vermont Road—Nineteen People Injured by an Accident on the West Virginia Central.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 6.—A dastardly and successful plot to wreck a train was carried into execution yesterday afternoon on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, near Cooper, the first station north of Kalamazoo. The fated train was the through express carrying the Mackinaw and Chicago sleeping car and due here at noon.

After leaving Cooper, and while the train was running thirty-five miles an hour, Engineer Clark Snyder noticed what seemed to be an open switch a short distance ahead. He quickly applied the air brakes, but before the train could be stopped it ran onto the fatal spot. The engine wheels caught in the rails and ties and stayed on the track, but the rest of the train went over an embankment thirty feet high.

There were about sixty passengers in the train and twelve in the Wagner sleeping car. In the descent of the latter to the bottom of the embankment it rolled over twice and finally rested right side up almost completely demolished. The trucks and wheels tore with terrific force through the bottom of the coach, and the escape of the passengers from instant death is nothing short of a miracle.

Brakeman Conway, of Fort Wayne, though badly injured about the head, ran to this city for aid. A special train bearing a corps of surgeons went out and in an hour brought the injured to Borgess hospital. While the injured were being cared for railroad men investigated the cause of the accident and discovered that it was caused by a deliberate plot to wreck the train. What seemed to Engineer Snyder to be an open switch was a rail sprung from its place by bolts being taken out. The condition of the nuts and bolts plainly showed this. They were not broken and marks on the nuts showed where the wrench had been used. The ties and the spikes used in holding down the rails bore evidence of having been tampered with.

The following is a list of the injured:

A. Conway, of Fort Wayne, Ind., head cut.

N. B. Williamson, of Trenton, N. J., arm injured, head cut, great loss of blood.

Dr. N. B. Carriel, of Chicago, back hurt.

F. A. Burnham, of Medina, N. Y., head cut.

A. O. Davids, of Chicago, badly shocked and bruised.

Charles A. Shellman, of Baltimore, face cut and head bruised.

Miss Carrie Hawley, of Niles, Mich., badly bruised.

W. S. Pratt, of Grand Rapids, shoulder dislocated.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kay, of Grand Rapids, his shoulder dislocated, and her body badly bruised.

M. R. Powers, of Chicago, bad gash in leg, arm broken, head and face cut.

L. Waterman, of Lowell, Mich., badly injured internally.

Henry G. Dykhouse, of Grand Rapids, two bad scalp wounds.

A number of other passengers were less seriously injured.

While the railroad men insist that the accident was due to a deliberate plot to wreck the train, others believe that the spreading of the track caused the accident.

EXCURSION AND MAIL TRAIN.

A Collision on the Central Vermont Road Near Champlain, N. Y.

CHAMPLAIN, Aug. 6.—A train conveying a Sunday school excursion from Ellensburg and Rouse's Point and intervening stations on the Central Vermont railroad ran into a mail train which had the right of way, just east of this station, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The excursion train had about 700 persons on board, and was returning from Wellsborough Point.

William Angell, aged 17, son of a merchant of this place, and Simon Venette, a laborer, of Chatangnay Lake, were killed outright, and some twenty people more or less injured.

The more seriously injured are:

Henry Lamontain Champlain, both legs cut off; it is thought he will die. Sydney William Moore, both legs broken.

Henry Swett, of Ellensburg Centre, arm fractured and body and limbs bruised.

John Patterson, of Perry Mills, leg broken.

Mrs. Lewis, of Moira, head and limbs bruised.

Miss A. Bateman, of Perry Mills, hip dislocated.

S. Levy, of Albany, commercial traveler, wrist broken, seriously bruised.

Several other passengers were more or less injured.

The excursion train had orders to meet the mail here and should have gone on the siding a few rods back of where the accident occurred. The engines telescoped and two cars were badly smashed, one on each train.

John E. Beatty, excursion manager of the Central Vermont, exerted himself for the injured and the physicians and citizens of Champlain were prompt to render assistance and open their houses. Physicians were summoned from Moores, Rouse's Point and St. Albans and a wrecking train soon arrived from the last named place. The engineer of the mail probably backed his train when he saw the train coming up on the track over one hundred rods ahead. The engineers and firemen of the two engines jumped before the collision occurred.

AN ENGINE DERAILED.

Nineteen People Injured on the West Virginia Central Road.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 6.—News has just reached here of a frightful ac-

cident which occurred at a point called Switchback, on the West Virginia Central railroad, about sixty miles from here. Yesterday morning, as usual, the men, seventeen in number, boarded the train road engine to go to their work, in the lumber regions. Two women asked permission to ride out a short distance to a berry patch. Their request was granted, and the engine containing the nineteen passengers started on its journey.

It had hardly gotten under good headway when the engine struck a piece of timber that was lying on the track, turning it completely over. The occurrence was so sudden that none of the people on the engine had a chance to escape, and all were more or less injured, either by escaping steam or from the fall of the engine. In an instant everything was in an uproar, women screaming, men moaning and the escaping steam from the broken pipes of the engine presented a sight that was heartrending.

As soon as the men who were the least injured could manage to extricate themselves they went to work to release their more unfortunate comrades whose condition was pitiable to behold. The first person extracted was Alice Robinson. The escaping steam had cooked the flesh on her face, arms and hands in a horrible manner and her injuries are considered fatal. John McKenzie, who lives at Frostburg, was caught under the engine and scalded so badly that he died last evening of his injuries.

The others seriously but not fatally injured are: Robert Robinson, engineer, badly scalded and bruised. Frank Craver, fireman, scalded and bruised. Lewis Layman, scalded about hands and face. John Rickey, hurt internally and scalded. Jenie Durst, badly bruised and scalded.

As soon as word could be sent to the physicians of Elk Garden, the nearest town, were telegraphed for and they promptly responded, relieving, as far as possible, the sufferings of the injured.

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN OHIO.

Meeting of the State Convention at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 6.—When the People's party convention was called to order by Hon. H. T. Barnes, of the state committee, at least 450 delegates occupied seats in the beautifully decorated hall. Many ladies were on the floor and several, including Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. M. E. Tucker, of Kansas; Mrs. E. P. Foster and Mrs. Julia Alice Cushing, of Cincinnati, occupied seats on the stage.

The proceedings opened with prayer by Joshua Crawford.

Hugh Cavanaugh, of Cincinnati, was introduced as temporary chairman.

Cavanaugh said this was the most important convention held by any party for many years. He sounded the keynote of the convention when he claimed that the People's party desired to retire Sherman. He also criticised Senator Bixby very severely.

B. Hutchman was selected temporary secretary.

The various committees retired, and pending their return to report Robert Schilling addressed the convention.

Burt Johns, of Huron, for the committee on credentials, reported at 5:45 p. m., no contests.

Dr. Tuckerman, Cleveland, reported for the committee on rules and order of business, the rules usually governing conventions. Nominating speeches will be limited to five minutes.

Miller Purvis, of Morrow, for the committee on device, reported the plow and hamper the choice of nine of the committee of ten. The convention adjourned to 8 o'clock without adopting the report.

The committee on resolutions began wrestling with the platform at 3 p. m., and at 10 adjourned without having reached a conclusion. The sticking points are the prohibition, land tax and farm product loan features. The city districts insist that a prohibition plank would cost the party thousands of votes and they will fight it to the bitter end.

Regarding a ticket everything is chaos. There are a dozen slates and their respective advocates are not sanguine. There is beneath the surface considerable feeling between the Federation of Labor men and the Knights of Labor, which causes the farmer element to suspect both.

State Central Committee.

The following members of the state central committee were elected:

First district, E. P. Foster, Hamilton. Second, W. R. Voiles, Hamilton. Third, C. S. Perry, Montgomery.

Fourth, Henry Fecker, Miami.

Fifth, N. R. Piper, Hardin.

Sixth, H. L. Goll, Williams.

Seventh, J. A. Asper, Lucas.

Eighth, H. F. Barnes, Seneca.

Ninth, Martin Krumm, Franklin.

Tenth, J. Salmon, Fayette.

Eleventh, Wiley Austin, Pike.

Twelfth, D. C. Smith, Meigs.

Thirteenth, S. D. H. Hock, Hocking.

Fourteenth, D. Swisher, Licking.

Fifteenth, Joshua Crawford, Crawford.

Sixteenth, B. J. S. Wilson, Stark.

Seventeenth, J. D. Payne.

Eighteenth, B. F. Windle, Columbi-

auna.

Nineteenth, W. R. Drouedery, Portage.

Twenty-first, E. O. Ellis, Huron.

Twenty-first, Hugo Preyer, Cuyahoga.

Sawmill Boiler Lets Go.

WINCHESTER, O., Aug. 6.—A portable sawmill engine, six miles south of here, exploded. Moses Sowers and Martin Tracy were killed and Noble McCallum, John Hatchford and Robert Adams were seriously injured.

Sowers and Boyd were almost blown to pieces. McCallum himself was badly injured.

Jack Wilson, a prominent farmer, who had gone to the mill to bargain for some lumber, was struck by a piece of the flying engine, and his left leg was badly crushed. His son Charles, who accompanied him, was badly scalded. It is supposed that lack of water in the boiler caused the explosion.

He—I didn't get your last letter.

She (pouting)—And I sent you a kiss in it.

He—How unbusinesslike you are!

Don't you know that letters containing

valuables should be registered?

He was allowed to kiss away the pout.

Exchange.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it especially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge I can say that Castoria is a most excellent medicine for children." DA. G. C. OSWOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulence, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

Silk and Kid Gloves!

Silk Gloves, 25c. a pair, worth 50c. to \$1; Kid Gloves, 79c. per pair, worth \$1 to \$1.25.

Quilts, Mulls, Lawns.

Best Marseilles Quilts, \$2.10, worth \$3 to \$3.50. Mulls, Lawns, &c., 8 1-3c. per yard, worth 12 1-2 to 15c.

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Boxes or Safes in its Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults for rent at from \$1 to \$12 per year.

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Gold and Silver Plate and valuables of any kind received for safe keeping under guarantee.

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